MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Syrian Missiles--Jerusalem radio, citing reports by foreign correspondents in Lebanon, reported that Syria has stationed SAM-2 and SAM-6 missiles and has reinforced its air defense system in the Al-Biqa' region. The radio said an IDF spokesman confirmed the presence of the missiles. Jerusalem television said Israel regards the Syrian move as another deliberate crossing of the "red line" and an escalation of the situation. In an interview with Jerusalem radio, former Israeli Air Force Chief Mordekhay Hod said SAM-6 missiles will restrict Israeli air activity over Lebanon and therefore Israel may have no choice but to "handle" them from the air.

Israeli Raids, Southern Shelling--Israeli planes attacked Palestinian targets in the south, Jerusalem radio reported, destroying artillery positions. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that Palestinian antiaircraft fire downed an Israeli plane. An earlier report by the radio said Syrian Air Force planes had clashed with Israeli planes during the morning of 29 April. Both Voice of Palestine and ITIM reported further shelling in the south during the afternoon, and Jerusalem radio reported that the Palestinians fired several Katyusha rockets into western Galiee. Jerusalem radio said eight people were injured in another Palestinian rocket attack on 30 April.

Zahlah, Sannin Heights--Voice of Lebanon said Zahlah was generally calm but noted that shelling continued on the Sannin heights. Voice of Palestine said Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) and their national movement allies advanced along various axes on the Al-Matn front, southwest of the Sannin heights. The radio said ADF units around Zahlah have linked up with those on the Sannin heights. ADF and leftist forces continued to advance toward 'Uyun as-Siman, the radio said.

Political Developments--After further meetings with Lebanese leaders, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a news conference, broadcast by Beirut radio, in which he said all the Lebanese parties are determined to end the crisis. He also said he will hold another meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis in the next 2 or 3 days in which they will discuss a working paper outlining practical measures for solving the crisis. The issue of Zahlah did not feature prominently in the talks, Khaddam asserted, but he added that gunmen who have been provoking ADF forces there should leave so that they do not remain an obstacle to a peaceful accord. When the Lebanese parties reach accord, Khaddam noted, the Lebanese Government will act to restore relations between "certain Lebanese parties" and the Palestinian resistance so that everyone can confront the "common enemy," Israel.

Voice of Palestine reported that the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, in an interview with an FRG newspaper, has said the Soviet Union considers the Al-Biqa' plain to be a Syrian security region. The Soviet Union may offer Syria aid in accordance with the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty, he said, if anyone harms Al-Biqa'. Voice of Lebanon reported that the Phalangist-dominated Lebanese Front's leadership met and discussed the security situation in Zahlah with the three government ministers from the city. Afterward, the radio reported, the ministers, who include Defense Minister Joseph Skaf, said they will resign unless there is an end to the shelling of Zahlah.

Schmidt Tour

SPA reported that, before leaving Saudi Arabia, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held a press conference in Riyadh in which he disclosed that the European initiative for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict will be announced shortly. It will, he said, be based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the need to include the PLO as a party to solving the problem and the right of all states to live within secure and recognized borders. The PLO attitude toward this last principle will determine the FRG Government's attitude toward the PLO, Schmidt said. He warned the West that the more it rejects the stand of the Palestinian people, the more they will look toward the Soviet Union. Chancellor Schmidt revealed that at his request his talks with Saudi leaders had dealt with the export of West German weapons, and he said he will discuss the matter with the FRG parliamentary council. He said important economic issues also had been discussed during the talks, and he praised Saudi Arabia's moderate and balanced oil policy. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also spoke to the journalists, SPA reported, indicating that, should the FRG not supply Saudi Arabia with arms, this will have no effect on the development of relations between the two countries. Chancellor Schmidt later flew to Abu Dhabi, GULF NEWS AGENCY reported, where he held talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Njhayyan.

Libya-USSR

In a joint communique issued after Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 27-29 April visit to Moscow, Libya and the Soviet Union rejected the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, condemned the increasing U.S. military presence in the Arab region and pledged to take the necessary steps to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The communique, carried textually by Tripoli radio and TASS, also condemned "imperialist" attempts to equate international terrorism with "national liberation movements." Libya and the USSR expressed concern about the situation in Lebanon and Israeli aggression there and rejected attempts to "internationalize" the Lebanese crisis. They also expressed concern about the Iran-Iraq conflict and supported efforts by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement to help settle it. The two countries pointed out the need for a political settlement in Afghanistan that would guarantee an end to foreign interference. They supported the proposal that Africa, the Middle East and Latin America be declared nuclear-free zones. The communique said the two sides agreed to increase their trade and economic relations and revealed that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has accepted an invitation to visit Libya at a date to be decided later. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Belgrade for an official visit and that he and his delegation held talks with a delegation led by President of the SFRY Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Commenting on recent fighting for the Bazi Deraz heights in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, in which Iran has claimed the capture of several strategic hills, acting Chief of the Iranian Joint Staff Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi said that despite an attempted Iraqi counteroffensive, Iranian troops have lost no ground, Tehran radio reported. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, on the other hand, claimed that Iraqi troops have gained control of several towns in the region over the last 2 days, have shot down three Iranian fighters in the area and have launched successful bombing raids against Iranian troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Other Tehran radio reports said that Iranian forces downed an Iraqi helicopter in the Dar Ballut region and fired on Iraqi positions in the Dezful region and Khuninshahr.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RAO STATEMENT TO LOK SABHA ON TARAPUR FUEL DEAL

BK291617 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1544 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Statement by P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, in the Lok Sabha on 29 April, 1981 in response to a calling attention regarding "the reported decision of the U.S. Government to terminate the agreement for nuclear fuel supply to the Tarapur power plant and the reaction of the government thereto."

India and the United States of America entered into a nuclear cooperation agreement in 1963 which was to remain in effect for 30 years. Among the basic features of this agreement were the following:

--That the United States would supply low enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power station during the period of the agreement;

--That India would only use enriched uranium supplied by the United States for this power station until 1993;

--That the United States fuel would be under suitable safeugards. (By mutual agreement the implementation of these safeguards were transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1971).

Deliveries of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur atomic power station were originally to be made on demand. Subsequently on the basis of the report of two U.S. experts a schedule of deliveries was agreed upon in September 1976. Since 1975 the U.S. Government changed its internal procedures which resulted in some delays in the receipt of the fuel. In 1978 the United States passed a legislation which inter alia made it necessary for the purchasers of nuclear fuel supplies and components after September 1980 to accept more stringent safeguard provisions including the opening up of all nuclear establishments to the international safeguards. We pointed out to the United States at the time and frequently thereafter that such domestic legislation could not be retroactively applied to an already existing and currently valid agreement which has the force of a treaty as both governments have completed the necessary constitutional procedures. However, since that time delays in sending fuel supplies became more protracted. The government has registered its protest over these delays on several occasions and has also pointed out that the application of new and extraneous considerations was unacceptable. As the house is aware, in June 1980 President Carter approved two licences for annual shipments which were due in 1979 and 1980 by overruling the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as required under the U.S. law applicable at that time. These licences were subsequently approved by the Congress. The U.S. administration gave a commitment to the Congress at that time that future shipments of the fuel would attract the more stringent provisions of the 1978 legislation. The shipment for 1979 has been received but the shipment for 1980 is still to be sent to us. An application for a licence for the fuel made in September 1980 for subsequent supplies is still to be acted upon by the U.S. Government.

As the delays in fuel supplies were causing difficulties in the running of the power station we had formally asked the United States Government for assurances of uninterrupted and timely fuel supplies during the life time of the above mentioned agreement. While the United States Government formally intimated to us that under the agreement no assurances were necessary we were given to understand informally that continued supplies would not be easily forthcoming hereafter because of their legislation. Subsequently it was suggested that we might hold discussions on this question. Accordingly a delegation led by the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission went to the United States for discussions on April 16 and 17.

During these discussions the Indian side indicated that they would like continued implementation of the 1963 agreement provided no extraneous considerations were permitted to interfere in its performance. The United States side indicated that they were bound by their existing laws and suggested that we might consider, as one possibility, an amicable termination of the agreement. Our delegation has reported on these discussions which are now under the consideration of the government. Further discussions with the United States will take place shortly in India.

It will be the endeavor of the government to reach a satisfactory conclusion of our discussions with the United States while at the same time preserving our national interest. As I have informed the house of an earlier occasion it is our intention to keep the Tarapur power station functioning normally no matter what the outcome of the discussions may be.

FIVE SUSPENDED IN GANDHI AIR INDIA SABOTAGE CASE

BK291606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] While the investigations are on into the attempted sabotage, Air India has terminated the services of five of its officials with immediate effect. They are the director of engineering, deputy director of engineering maintenance, two security managers and senior security officer.

In Bombay, Union Home Minister Zail Singh told a press conference that the investigation into the attempt to sabotage the Air India Boeing Makalu is going on in the right track. The final report will be placed before the country as soon as the investigation is over.

The home minister arrived in Bombay earlier today to get a firsthand account of the investigations into the sabotage attempt. He said the preliminary inquiries have revealed that an attempt was made to sabotage the plane.

Zail Singh said nobody has been arrested so far. He also emphasized the need to tighten the security measures at the Santa Cruz Airport. The home minister has since returned to New Delhi and met the prime minister.

JOINT STATEMENT ON BAHRAINI AMIR'S VISIT

JN300842 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Manama, 30 Apr (GNA)--The states of Bahrain and India have expressed their profound concern over the Middle East situation, describing it as a grave danger to peace and stability in the area.

In a joint statement issued today at the end of the visit to India of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the two sides called for an immediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem.

Bahrain and India agreed that there can be no solution to this problem without the PLO's full participation as a principal party in any relevant negotiations. They expressed their conviction that a just and lasting solution to this problem must take into consideration the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and must enable them to return to their homeland and establish their independent state in Palestine.

Bahrain and India expressed their profound concern at the situation in Afghanistan. They called for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of this problem based on the withdrawal of foreign troops, the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland and full commitment to the principles of nonintervention in Afghanistan's domestic affairs and complete respect for its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and its status as a nonaligned state.

Touching on the Iraqi-Iranian war, the two sides expressed their deep concern and sorrow over this war, reiterating that continuation of the current conflict will seriously affect peace and security in the area and the world. The two sides expressed their hope that Iraq and Iran will resort to solve their conflict in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Following is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, his highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, paid an official visit to India 27-30 April 1981. The visit took place in an atmosphere of friendship characterizing the relations between the two countries.

Comprehensive talks were held during the visit between his highness the Bahraini amir and Her Excellency Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on bilateral relations and on regional and international issues of mutual interest. They also discussed ways and means to develop and bolster relations between the two countries. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding reflecting the noble and historical relations between the two countries. The delegation accompanying his highness the amir consisted of Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs, Mahmud al-'Alawi, adviser to the prime minister for financial affairs; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; Habib Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; Yusuf ad-Dawsari, director of the amir's office; and a number of senior officials.

The ministers held separate talks with their Indian counterparts. The two sides agreed that there are great possibilities to promote cooperation between them in various fields for the mutual benefit of their economies and for the promotion of their developmental potentials. To this end, the two countries ratified an agreement in the field of economic and technical cooperation on 28 April 1981.

His highness the amir and her excellency the prime minister expressed their profound apprehension at the Middle East situation. They agreed that this situation constitutes a grave danger to peace and stability in the area. They called for an immediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. They also agreed that there can be no solution to this problem without the PLO's participation as a principal party in any relevant negotiations. They expressed their conviction that a just and lasting solution to this problem must take into consideration the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and must enable them to return to their homeland and establish their independent state in Palestine.

The two leaders expressed deep apprehension at the situation in Afghanistan and called for a just and comprehensive settlement of this problem based on the withdrawal of foreign forces, the safe and dignified return of the Afghan refugees to their homes, complete adherence to the principle of nonintervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and respect for its independence, sovereignty, regional security and position as a nonaligned state.

His highness the Bahraini amir and her excellency the Indian prime minister expressed deep apprehension and sorrow over the Iraqi-Iranian war, asserting that the current dispute could have grave consequences for the security and peace of the region and the world. They expressed hope that Iraq and Iran would be able to solve their differences in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides reiterated their support for the principles contained in the New Delhi declaration, which was approved by the February 1981 Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference for the purpose of reaching a speedy settlement of this dispute. His highness the amir expressed support for the efforts exerted by the nonaligned states' group to establish peace in the region in accordance with the New Delhi declaration.

His highness the Bahraini amir and her excellency the Indian prime minister expressed their deep apprehension at the increasing military presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean despite the declared desires of the states of the region and the neighboring states. They observed with deep concern that this presence is becoming more conspicuous and intensive and called on these powers to decrease their military presence as a step toward ending their presence in the Indian Ocean.

The two leaders again expressed the need for redoubling efforts to expedite declaring the Indian Ocean region a region of peace, in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution of 1971 to this effect. They again expressed their determination to work for the success of the Indian Ocean conference to be held in Sri Lanka during 1981.

His highness the Bahraini amir and her excellency the Indian prime minister agreed that the tension and confrontation in South Africa cannot be stopped nor can peace be achieved until Namibia is liberated from the illegal occupation by South Africa and the apartheid policy in South Africa itself is ended.

The two leaders expressed their complete support for the resolutions reached to this effect by the nonaligned states' foreign ministers at their latest meeting in Algeria. They expressed faith in the nonaligned policy and agreed that the Nonaligned Movement represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of humanity, pointing out that this movement has become an independent and effective power working for world peace.

They expressed their complete confidence that adherence to the nonaligned principles and affirmation of the common ties linking the nonaligned states will enable this movement to continue adopting a common strategy and to achieve similar viewpoints, thus reflecting the true nonaligned spirit. The two sides observed with satisfaction the success achieved by the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held recently in New Delhi to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the convocation of the first nonaligned summit conference.

His highness the Bahraini amir expressed his great admiration for the progress achieved by India in the industrial, agricultural, technological and scientific fields in addition to its various capabilities and the development projects it has accomplished.

His highness the Bahraini amir expressed to her excellency the Indian prime minister the conviction that the Indian resources and technology can be of value in widely promoting development programs in Bahrain and the Arab world. He expressed satisfaction with the role played by the Indian community in Bahrain in the fields of economic development.

Her excellency the Indian prime minister affirmed India's readiness to provide the expertise and manpower needed by Bahrain in the future. His highness the Bahraini amir expressed his thanks to his excellency the Indian president, Government and people for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation during this visit. His highness extended an invitation to His Excellency President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Bahrain. The invitations were accepted and welcomed.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES FALLAHI MUSLIM STUDENTS

LD291744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, a group of guards corpsmen and the people's mobilization forces who are striving to oust the Iraqi pagans from the homeland, accompanied by Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Colonel Izadi, this morning met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the report, members of Islamic societies and organizations of Muslim students from throughout the country were also received by Imam Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran this morning. After meeting him, they issued the following four-point [as heard] resolution.

We shall defend the achievements of the Islamic revolution to the last drop of our blood and obeying the orders of the imam of the nation, we declare our readiness to combat foreign plotters, the superpowers of the East and West and also internal conspirators in Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Azarbayjan.

We warn the conspiring and hypocritical groupings to stop their feud against the Islamic Republic and return to the bosom of the nation; otherwise--together with the nation--we shall dispatch them to the same place we sent the perditioned shah and his masters.

A university that used to be a base for the global blasphemy of the United States and Eastern and Western hirelings should--as the imam has said--be reopened after its Islamization has been ascertained.

We seriously ask all those in charge of planning for the Islamic university not to be influenced by the atmosphere created by the groupings and to continue their course until they have reached their goal.

We shall utilize all our might to transform and Islamize the universities. In this connection, we urge the dear teaching staff and students of the religious seminaries to help us to proceed further on this divine path.

Now, with our meeting with the imam of the nation, we inaugurate the martyr Motahhary's cultural revolution assembly. [majma'e enqelab-e farhangi]

Fallahi on Battles

LD291756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Following his meeting with the imam of the nation, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran talked to a PARS correspondent on the success of the army of Islam during the past 2 days and the Iraqi attacks against the western region and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

He said that following its ignominious defeat on the Bazi Deraz heights and in the (?general) area of Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the Iraqi Army has attempted to regroup. Having called up its reinforcements, it was soon able to prepare an armored and organized division. At around midnight, 2 nights ago, it started moving from the general area of Qasr-e Shirin toward Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb in three columns. The operations began early yesterday morning with the enemy planning to advance using maximum firepower.

The acting chief of the Joint Staff added that in his opinion the combatant defenders of Islam put their lives on the line.

Yesterday morning the fighting started as hand-to-hand combat and close combat at a distance of 200-300 meters and continued until 1600. Our forces were able to destroy 66 Iraqi tanks and shoot down 3 MiG's with ground-based fire and the backing of the air force and the army air corps, together with the fighters of the ground forces. Thus, they were able to halt the Iraqi attack. He added: We are still holding our previous positions and have lost no ground. Last night our positions were strong and organized. During the operations the Iraqi losses have been considerable, while our own losses and damage compared to them are very little. Brigadier General Fallahi added: At 0600 yesterday one of the best and most faithful and religious of our heroes was offered to God, the Iranian nation, Islam and the imam as a martyr, and we ask the Almighty to accept this sacrifice.

MEETINGS WITH KHOMEYNI DELAYED 1 WEEK FROM 2 MAY

LD291720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Statement issued by the office of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on 29 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We hereby announce to all our dear compatriots that all public and private meetings with His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, from Saturday, 2 May, will be delayed for a period of 1 week, and that various groups and esteemed individuals who had appointments should call for a meeting after Saturday, 9 May.

In the meantime, and as already requested, for the following weeks, too, no one under any circumstances should call for a meeting, except those with appointments, as such calls will not be accepted.

[Signed] Office of Ayatollah Khomeyni

DEFENSE COUNCIL ON UNLAWFUL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

LD291816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Supreme Defense Council communique issued 29 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear combatant compatriots: The announcement by the Islamic revolution prosecutor general concerning the limits of freedom for parties and political groups has provided another opportunity to parties and organizations which wish to operate within the framework of the Constitution and the system of the Islamic Republic. This opportunity has been welcomed by a large number of both progovernment and opposition groups.

However, a small number of groups have continued their violence and disregard for the law, and have even attempted to march without permission or any due consideration to the war situation, as has been witnessed by the noble nation. They have created disturbance and unrest in Tehran and other cities.

The government condemns such activities and warns the ringleaders of these groups that such activities cannot affect the policies of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning implementation of the announcement by the Islamic revolution prosecutor general. Affirming that we will respond firmly to any unlawful activity, especially from groups whose members pretend to respect the law, we announce that: We shall deliver the instigators of the recent incidents to the hands of justice in accordance with the announcement by the prosecutor general.

Revolutionary brothers and sisters, a number of different groups have asked the Interior Ministry for permission to hold celebrations on 1 May, International Labor Day.

They have been granted this permission in accordance with the instructions outlined by the prosecutor general. We expect the aware and risen population to aid the government, the judiciary and law enforcement authorities in maintaining calm and order, which is desired and ordered by the imam, so that with complete and decisive implementation of the law--while maintaining calm and order--an incident or cause of danger can be avoided and lawful freedom maintained. Greetings.

[Signed] The Supreme Defense Council

BEHESHTI DISCUSSES CLASHES, DIFFERENT GROUPS

LD292110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Interview with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, on 29 April; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Beheshti, you had a meeting with his great excellency the imam this morning. Could you tell us what issues were discussed?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once every 2 or 3 weeks we are received by the imam in order to meet him and [words indistinct]. As a teacher and instructor he has always had this role for us. We also report on affairs and discuss issues with him. This was one of those meetings.

We discussed various issues with him and he expressed his views on them, including the present condition of the country, the need for security and order everywhere, the sources which disturb order and the efforts which have to be undertaken by various organizations in this regard. In fact, order and security are great gifts which should be enjoyed by everyone, and all the people should render every effort in order to maintain them. I hope that by relying upon the laws that we possess and the genuine policy of Islam, and by making use of the guidance of the imam, we can take some effective steps.

[Question] You referred to the issue of order in the country. There have recently been some disturbances and clashes in various parts of the country and these are continuing, while a 10-point statement from the revlutionary prosecutor general has been issued about groups and parties. I wish to know: How can these disturbances and clashes be prevented?

[Answer] As pointed out in the statement from the revolutionary prosecutor general, there are certain issues which have to be separated from each other. One issue concerns certain individuals, groups or societies which want to disrupt the healthy political, social and cultural order if they are given any freedom and permission to act, or not. In that statement it was said that there are groups that have declared war on Islam and the Islamic Republic, and groups that have not declared war but are, in practice, fighting; there are also those groups that have not declared war and are not engaged in fighting, in parctice, but which want to have political activities. We place these latter groups on one side and the first two groupings on another side. So, in fact, we say that instead of three groups we have two groups.

As regards those groups that wish to fight and oppose this order, this revolution, Islam, religion, community and the Muslim people, Islam has made it clear how to deal with them. However, those groups that do not wish to fight but which say that they have a certain policy or program, that they have a philosophy different from the philosophy of this government, different from the philosophy of the Majlis, can criticize freely, but this must be healthy criticism which does not create disturbances. They should not lie, spread rumors or incite people. They should criticize.

Unfortunately, the atmosphere of our society is still not healthy. Groups and writers are looking for sensational reports. This is one of the consequences of Western liberal culture in which freedom has no limit.

Therefore, there is also freedom for incitement; there is the freedom to misuse the feelings of the people. These things should not exist here.

In an Islamic society freedom means free scope for the growth and development of capabilities so that the potentiality which exists in the people can develop. This is the meaning of freedom; it is not that because I have freedom I can play with people's feelings, pull them in this or that direction for the sake of my own ambitions. This is not freedom. The people should be instruced and informed about this matter. We should stop the misuse of freedom through legal means.

In any case, those groups that wish to have cultural, political and social activities without being disturbed by anyone, and which are not intent on fighting against Islam and the Islamic Republic, have been given freedom. They have newspapers. In their newspapers they can express their views through legal means. They can ask permission from the Ministry of Guidance and can publish their newspapers in accordance with legal principles. If they want to have offices, then they can come along and inform the authorities that they have [as heard] offices. They can set up their offices and can ask the judificary to send someone, as is the case with others, to go and see what is going on there, in case there might be a conspiracy. Or, if someone has accused them of wanting to hatch plots, the judiciary could go and say: No, they are not involved in plots. The representative of the judiciary can assure the people that they are not involved in conspiracies.

However, those groups that wish to fight and oppose, and create disturbances, disorder and insecurity and which want to assist America, Zionism, Israel, imperialism and all anti-Islamic forces by their acts should be dealt with, and with legal decisiveness. This is the gist of the 10-point statement of the revolutionary prosecutor.

[Question] In the bill which the government will submit to the Majlis about the budget, 3 billion rials has been added to the budget of the Ministry of Justice. What is the reason for this increase in the budget?

[Answer] There is no intention of giving any extra money to anyone. The increase in the budget means an increase in activities. When more activities are going to be carried out in an organization there will be greater expense.

There is both the issue of the judicial police and the issue of expanding the courts. You know that in the past there were no special civil courts [presumably the distinction is between secular courts and religious courts]. These courts have been set up and they will be increased. They have also been very useful. Last week I received a report about the work of these courts in Tehran and other places. Each week they are getting better and this is a source of great joy. We want to employ new judges, and we want to halt the backlog of files so that the files are not kept in the courts for 3 or 4 months and so that the cases are investigated as soon as possible. All this requires greater expense. We cannot do all these things without spending money.

AGHAJARI REVOLUTION COURT STATEMENT ON UNREST

GF291635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Communique issued by the Aghajari Islamic Revolution Court--no date given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is hoped that this year will be the year of government by law--Imam Khomeyni.

Criminal U.S. imperialism, suffering from the blows of our Islamic Revolution and failing to profit from the imposed war, is plotting against us once again.

By using small groups of troublemakers and its lackeys, it is trying to create rebellion and unrest in Islamic Iran. However, the heroic and martyr-nurturing Iranian nation has signed a pact of unity with the blood of its martyrs and will not stop fighting until all superpowers and both Eastern and Western imperialists have been destroyed.

We have witnessed the clashes between these small groups of mercenaries in Omidiyeh-ye Aghajari and have seen how our Muslim brothers and sisters in Aghajari--with alertness and obedience to the imam's orders--have foiled the plots of these American mercenaries and have prevented the outbreak of severe clashes.

The Aghajari Islamic Revolution Court, in carrying out the duties that have been imposed by law and the blood of martyrs, has identified all reactionary movements and will deal decisively with these provocative elements. In accordance with the wishes of the nation's imam, we have taken a positive step toward establishing law and order. A number of people have been arrested in connection with these activities, and their files are being reviewed by the Aghajari Islamic Revolution Court.

DISTURBANCES AT 28 APR MAJLIS SESSION SCORED

LD281150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At today's session of the Islamic Majlis, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the preagenda speeches by certain deputies, and the disturbance and delay which took place. He said: Preaganda speakers raised certain points which, in my opinion, were not necessary. But the speaker of the Majlis cannot interfere and say those points should not be raised. You can see that the enemies of the revolution and some deceived individuals would like to discuss certain matters in connection with incidents in Tehran and several other cities yesterday. But what happened in the Majlis today will make these people happy. We hope to be able, intelligently and with great perception, to prevent such incidents. We are in a situation when Israeli radio announces that the biggest demonstration against the Islamic Republic has been held for the first time. Radio Cologne had a commentary on this subject, and generally our enemies are prepared. I wanted to ask the judicial and security officials to consider the sensitivity of the issue and the times and not to allow us to be carried into an unwanted situation. We should be decisive and should not allow such incidents to happen.

Today's session of the Majlis ended at noon today. The next session will be held at 0730 on Thursday.

BANI-SADR ON BATTLES, DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES

LD291524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Mr Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in Khorramabad at noon today to inspect provincial towns in Lorestan, particularly the camps in which war victims are housed. He was welcomed by several provincial officials. In an exclusive interview with Central News Bureau correspondent, the commander in chief said that the situation on the fronts is extremely good. He added that last night an Iraqi division launched an attack which had been repulsed with the Iraqis suffering heavy casualties.

Regarding the recent street clashes in several Iranian cities, he said: As I have already stated, these clashes are not in the interest of the country; the country should be administered in a quiet atmosphere. The commander in chief departed Khorramabad in a military helicopter for a war refugee camp in Malahi District.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHORRAMABAD REFUGEE CAMP

LD291846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau dispatch, Commander in Chief Bani-Sadr together with the political and adminsitrative deputy to the governor general of Lorestan Province, clergymen and other responsible officials from that province today visited the Meysam war refugee camp in Malavi, Khorramabad, and spoke with the war-stricken compatriots about their rehousing, evacuation and other welfare issues.

According to a PARS dispatch, in a speech during his visit to the camp, Bani-Sadr expressed the hope that by pushing back the Iraqi Army mercenaries from our homeland's soil as soon as possible our Khuzestan compatriots would be able to return to their towns and hamlets.

The commander in chief left the camp this afternoon after investigating its problems. According to this report, the villagers and combatant, Muslim tribesmen of Lorestan who were lining the highway along the route and carrying pictures of the leader of the revolution and the commander in chief expressed their warm feelings during the president's departure from the camp.

According to the Central News Bureau dispatch, after his visit to the camp Bani-Sadr arrived at the Badrabad barracks in Khorramabad. At a meeting attended by Khorramabad's 74th Brigade and by other military commadners, he examined the brigade's personnel problems and difficulties. During this meeting, he spoke about the various problems of the country, the recent victories scored by the army of Islam and the need for increasing unity in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This afternoon, after a short visit to Khorramabad and the Malavi camp in that city, the commander in chief returned to Tehran.

Prior to his departure from Khorramabad, Bani-Sadr replied to questions by Central News Bureau commespondents in connection with various problems. Concerning the situation on the warfronts, the commander in chief said: Praise be to God, the situation on the fronts is good. Of course we are not just successful in the west; on the southern fronts, too, our victories are like those in the west.

The commander in chief added: We are advancing regularly and the coordination of the forces is very good. We have succeeded in recapturing large areas of our land occupied by the Ba'thist aggressors. At present, most of the enemy forces are deployed in Khuzestan and we hope we will be able to push them out of this area as well, thanks to the coordination of our forces.

Mr Bani-Sadr, who visited the war refugee camp in Malavi, Khorramabad, this afternoon, said: Unfortunately there are many problems in the camp. The temperature has risen and according to the inhabitants themselves they have certain shortcomings regarding hygiene. Of course, our responsible brothers are striving to move the inhabitants to other places.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH TURKEY

GF270605 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Commerce Minister Kazempur Ardabili has said the following on the talks held with a Turkish trade delegation headed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, which visited Iran some time ago: Upon a request by the Turkish commerce minister to visit our country, we invited him to Iran and continued bilateral talks, which began years ago.

The minister of commerce continued: Turkey still has to repay loans the previous government gave it to purchase Iranian oil. Up to now, Turkey has been unable to do this because of its financial situation and lack of foreign currency. We therefore exchanged views on what we can buy from Turkey.

On the question of economic cooperation, Kazempur Ardabili said: We held fruitful talks on fields such as transportation, commerce, oil, agriculture, banking and industry. We agreed to set up committees to deal with matters related to these fields. After 6 days of talks, the framework for economic cooperation between both countries was established and minor differences were eliminated.

Concluding his statement, Kazempur Ardabili said: The border between Turkey and Iran will be opened as of 15 May and will operate round the clock, thus preventing goods from accumulating at the border and resolving the question of stranded vehicles, which is causing many problems. Meanwhile, special parking areas are being contemplated separately for TIR [international road] vehicles and for those transporting wheat.

BEHESHTI PRESS CONFERENCE ON BOGUS ARMS DEAL

NC291315 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Apr (AFP)--An Iranian general has been arrested in connection with a bogus arms deal that nearly cost the country 56 million dollars, Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference here today.

The embezzlement, involving a fictitious arms-trading firm which obtained the payment out of Iran's Melli Bank in Paris, was initially disclosed by legal sources there early this month. The 56 million dollars have been frozen in a account at the French Banque de la Mediterranee pending international legal moves.

Without revealing the general's name, Ayatollah Beheshti indicated that he had been in charge of the contract between the Iranian Defense Ministry and pseudo-arms firm--identified by the French sources as Universal Oil Trade, Inc. of Athens.

Despite unfavourable reports on the general by the Islamic judiciary here prior to the swindle coming to light, his superior had made no move to take appropriate measures, the ayatollah said.

Paris Court Freezes Account

NC291624 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 Apr (AFP)--A Paris court today ordered frozen for three months an account with the Banque de la Mediterranee through which Iran recently paid 56 million U.S. dollars for arms that never materialized.

The account was opened in the name of Universal Oil Trade, Inc, a Panamanian-registered company with its headquarters in Athens.

But the court ruled that it was outside its powers to appoint, as requested by Iran, an investigator to go through the bank's accounts to discover where and to whom the 56 million dollars were paid.

The French court ruled that it was up to the Iranian Government to make its own arrangements to have the books investigated during the three-month period.

At the court hearing on Monday, the Iranian side said that late last year the government asked businessman Ahmad Heidari to contact an arms broker. He contacted the Lebanese managing director of Universal, Ahmad Sarakabi, resident in Paris.

Iran claims that the money was paid in February but the arms were not delivered.

PARS INTERVIEWS KUWAITI ENVOY ON LOAN TO IRAQ

GF300836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The morning papers report that in an exclusive interview with a PARS correspondent yesterday, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran said that the Kuwaiti Government's $2-billion loan to Saddam's regime was to prove Kuwaiti's neutrality in the war waged by the Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Kuwaiti ambassador said the Kuwaiti Government wants an end to the war. Asked whether the Kuwaiti loan will help in ending the war, the Kuwaiti ambassador said that this matter does not concern Kuwait, and that his government sees no relationship between the two issues of the continuation of the war and the large Kuwaiti loan to Saddam.

ARMS TRAIN BOUND FOR IRAQ BLOWN UP IN JORDAN

GF300512 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Our office in Beirut reports that revolutionary Jordanian commandos have blown up a train carrying arms for the puppet Iraqi regime to continue its war against the Islamic revolution in Iran. Two bombs, each weighing 30 kg, were planted beneath a railway bridge in ('Anzah) station. The charges went off on Saturday, 25 April, when the train passed over the bridge. The train, coming from Aqaba, comprised nine carriages loaded with arms.

Arms and military equipment are being transported from the port of Aqaba to Al-Mafraq, on the Jordanian-Iraqi border, and from there are carried by trucks to Baghdad.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

484: Air Force Operations

LD281222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Communique 484 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations carried out by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 13 through 26 April are reported here for the information of the Muslim nation of Iran:

On 13 April, enemy forces positioned in the western parts of Ahvaz and Hoveyzeh were bombed.

On 18 April, enemy forces positioned to the north of Khorramshahr were bombed.

On 19 April, enemy forces were bombed in the northwest of [name indistinct] and Reqabiyeh pass.

On 20 April, enemy forces in the western part of Ahvaz and Hoveyzeh were bombed.

On 21 April, enemy forces positioned to the north of Khuninshahr were bombed.

On 22 April, enemy forces positioned to the north west of [name indistinct] and Reqabiyeh pass were bombed.

On 23 April, enemy forces and port installations, including the jetty and garrison, in Umm al-Qasr were bombed.

On 24 April, enemy forces and supply depots in Basra and (Chan), were bombed.

On 25 April enemy forces around Qasr-e Shirin and the Bazi Deraz heights were bombed.

On 26 April enemy forces positioned to the north of Khuninshahr and Abadan were bombed.

487: 28-29 Apr Operations

LD291748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Communique 487 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and combative compatriots of Iran: Following the fresh defeat which the heroes of Islam inflicted upon the aggressive Iraqi Army yesterday and which was announced in Communique 486, at 1330 today the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam shot down one enemy helicopter in the region of Dar Ballut. The enemy, which cannot resist the defenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran, brought the cities of Abadan and Defzful under heavy weapon fire, which caused losses and casualties.

On the Dezful front yesterday, the brave combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artillery fire on enemy positions, inflicting damage on two tanks and several vehicles belonging to the aggressors, destroying one observation trench and one mortar trench, and killing or wounding a number of Iraqi personnel. Our brave forces also opened fire on enemy positions in the occupied zone of Khuninshahr, destroying four observation posts and one trench for a 106-caliber rifle, killing its occupants.

The forces defending Islam also opened fire on enemy positions in the Chaghalvand heights, killing or wounding about 35 Iraqi personnel. The air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on several enemy aircraft which had violated the airspace of several of our western and southern cities and forced them to flee.

On 27 April, 11 of our military brothers from the ground forces, 1 from the air force and 1 from the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the lofty honor of martyrdom on the battlefronts between truth and falsehood.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran